

DOEE Energy Performance Benchmarking for Privately Owned Buildings
Glossary for District of Columbia Benchmarking Disclosures

Attribute	Definition
DC Real Property ID	The Square-Suffix-Lot, Parcel, or Complex (Square-Suffix-Regime) number assigned by the DC Office of Tax and Revenue that uniquely identifies the property. The first four digits are the “square,” or the tax block. Leading zeros are added if needed. Some IDs have a “suffix,” which is N, S, E, or W for North, South, East, and West. Most IDs have no suffix. In non-condominiums, the second four digits are the tax lot. Condominiums have a Complex number, which consists of a square and suffix, and then a four-digit “regime” code that is assigned to a condominium association upon incorporation. Certain old, large lots have a “parcel number” instead, which is represented by PAR followed by an 8-digit number. In the disclosure, a “*” after the number indicates a reported ID that DDOE has not matched to a covered tax lot. Any spaces and dashes have no meaning.
PM Property ID	ID number from Portfolio Manager—this serves as the unique key for each record.
Property Name	Name of property as reported by owner in Portfolio Manager
PM Parent Property ID	ID number of parent property for a multi-property campus from Portfolio Manager. The energy use of a campus can only be analyzed as a whole. Any properties with a parent property ID should be analyzed with other properties with the same Parent Property ID.
Parent Property Name	Name of campus parent property from Portfolio Manager
Address of Record	Address as recorded by the DC Office of Tax and Revenue
Owner of Record	Owner as recorded by the DC Office of Tax and Revenue
Ward	Ward as recorded by the DC Office of Tax and Revenue
Year Ending	Last Day of Reporting Year (12/31/2013 means 2013 data)
Reported Address	Address as reported by owner
City	Washington
State	DC
Zip	Zip Code as reported by owner
Primary Property Type (Calculated)	The Primary Use of the Property, as calculated by Portfolio Manager based on the owner's selections. This is not necessarily consistent with the property type designation in Department of Finance records. http://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/use-portfolio-manager/identify-your-property-type
Year Built	The year property was constructed, as reported by owner
Tax Record Floor Area	The Gross Floor Area as recorded by the DC Office of Tax and Revenue.

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Reported Building Gross Floor Area (ft²)	The Gross Floor Area as reported by owner. The Gross Floor Area is the total size, as measured between the principal exterior surfaces of the enclosing fixed walls of the building(s). This includes all areas inside the building(s) such as: occupied tenant areas, common areas, meeting areas, break rooms, restrooms, elevator shafts, mechanical equipment areas, and storage rooms. It does not include the floor area of secondary spaces such as parking lots.
ENERGY STAR Score	The 1-100 score calculated by ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager® that measures how well the property is performing relative to similar properties, when normalized for climate and operational characteristics. The 1-100 scale is set so that 1 represents the worst performing buildings and 100 represents the best performing buildings. A score of 50 indicates that a building is performing at the national median, taking into account its size, location, and operating parameters. A score of 75 indicates that at a property is performing in the 75th percentile and may be eligible to earn ENERGY STAR® Certification. https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/use-portfolio-manager/understand-metrics/how-1-100
Site EUI (kBtu/ft²)	The Site Energy Use Intensity (EUI), as calculated by Portfolio Manager, at the property site. This equals the amount of energy consumed at the site in thousand British thermal units (kBtus) per gross square foot (kBtu/ft ²) of the property. Site EUI values are the result of self-reported entries. https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/use-portfolio-manager/understand-metrics/what-energy
Weather Normalized Site EUI (kBtu/ft²)	Weather normalized Site Energy Use Intensity is the Site EUI in kBtus per gross square ft of the property, normalized for weather. Weather normalization facilitates comparison between different parts of the country and corrects for year-to-year differences in weather. Weather normalized energy is the energy your building would have used under average conditions (also referred to as climate normals). The weather in a given year may be much hotter or colder than your building's normal climate; weather normalized energy accounts for this difference. Note that the adjustment is for weather only, but not climate. That is, the metric evaluates your building over time, but does not account for differences between your building and other locations that have different average (normal) climates. Weather Normalized Source EUI values are the result of self-reported entries. https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/tools-and-resources/portfolio-manager-technical-reference-climate-and-weather

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Source EUI (kBtu/ft²)	<p>Source Energy Use divided by property square footage, normalized for weather. Weather-normalization is based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather data for the zip code. Source Energy Use is the total amount of raw fuel that is required to operate the property. In addition to what the property consumes on-site, source energy includes losses that take place during generation, transmission, and distribution of the energy, thereby enabling a complete assessment of energy consumption resulting from building operations. For this reason, Source EUI is the best way to quantify the energy performance of commercial buildings.</p> <p>https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/use-portfolio-manager/understand-metrics/difference</p>
Weather Normalized Source EUI (kBtu/ft²)	<p>Weather normalized Site Energy Use Intensity is the Site EUI in kBtus per gross square ft of the property, normalized for weather. Weather normalization facilitates comparison between different parts of the country and corrects for year-to-year differences in weather. Weather normalized energy is the energy your building would have used under 30-year average conditions (also referred to as climate normals). The weather in a given year may be much hotter or colder than the normal climate; weather normalized energy accounts for this difference. Note that the adjustment is for weather only, but not climate. That is, the metric evaluates your building over time, but does not account for differences between your building and other locations that have different average (normal) climates. Weather Normalized Source EUI values are the result of self-reported entries.</p> <p>https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/tools-and-resources/portfolio-manager-technical-reference-climate-and-weather</p>
Total GHG Emissions (Metric Tons CO₂e)	<p>Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions are the carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) gases released into the atmosphere as a result of energy consumption at the property. GHG emissions are expressed in Metric Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), a universal unit of measure that combines the quantity and global warming potential of each greenhouse gas. Total Emissions is the sum of Direct Emissions (emissions associated with onsite fuel combustion) and Indirect Emissions (emissions associated with purchases of electricity, district steam, district hot water, or district chilled water. These emissions occur at the utility plant, but they are a result of the property's energy consumption and therefore contribute to the overall GHG footprint).</p> <p>https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/use-portfolio-manager/understand-metrics/how</p>
Total GHG Emissions Intensity (kgCO₂e/ft²)	<p>The total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions, divided by the floor area of the building, in kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) per square foot.</p>

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Water Use (All Water Sources) (kgal)	Total annual water consumption in kilogallons (1,000 gallons)
Electricity Use - Grid Purchase & Generated Onsite (kWh)	The total annual electricity consumed by the property, both sourced from the electrical grid and generated from any onsite renewable energy generation systems (if applicable), in kilowatt-hours (kWh)
Natural Gas Use (therms)	The total annual natural gas consumed by the property, in therms (1 therm equals 100,000 British Thermal Units (BTUs), and is approximately equal to the energy content of 100 cubic feet (CCF) of natural gas.
Fuel Oil & Diesel Fuel Use (kBTU)	Total annual energy consumption from liquid fuel use on the property, inclusive of fuel oil no. 1, fuel oil no. 2, fuel oil no. 4, fuel oil no. 5 and no. 6, diesel, kerosene, and propane, measured in kBTU (1,000 British Thermal Units).
District Water-Based Energy Use (kBTU)	Total annual energy consumption from water-based energy sources, inclusive of District Steam systems, District Hot Water, and District Chilled Water, measured in kBTU (1,000 British Thermal Units).
Metered Areas (Energy)	The portions of the building for which energy use was reported.
Metered Areas (Water)	The portions of the building for which water use was reported.
Owner Provided Public Notes	DOEE regulations allow owners to optionally provide contextual notes for the public in their submission.
X-Coordinate (ESRI)	The east-west coordinate from the DC Geographic Information System (DCGIS)
Y-Coordinate (ESRI)	The north-south coordinate from the DC Geographic Information System (DCGIS)
DOEE Release Notes	Notes on DDOE disclosure, indicating the reason why energy benchmarking data for this property is not included in the disclosure for the calendar year.

For definitions of all ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager® terminology, see <https://portfoliomanager.energystar.gov/pm/glossary>